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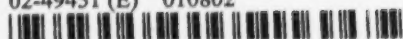
Letter dated 18 July 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I write with reference to my letter of 12 April 2002 (S/2002/446).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached supplementary report from Denmark, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Jeremy Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)
concerning counter-terrorism



Annex

Letter dated 8 July 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to your letter of 15 April 2002, I have the honour to forward herewith a supplementary report dated 8 July 2002 from the Government of Denmark pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

(Signed) Ellen Margrethe Løj
Ambassador

Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations

Enclosure

Denmark: supplementary report dated 8 July 2002 submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

Introduction

On 27 December 2001, Denmark submitted its report pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) to the Committee established by the Security Council – the Counter Terrorism Committee. In a letter dated 15 April 2002, the Counter Terrorism Committee informed that it had considered the report carefully and that it had some preliminary comments/questions. The following supplementary report constitutes answers to the preliminary comments/questions of the CTC.

As the original report, the report covers actions undertaken by the Danish Government as well as actions taken within the framework of the European Union.

Sub-paragraph 1 (a)

- **Could Denmark please provide an outline of the relevant provisions of the Bills introducing legislative amendments in regard to terrorism and a progress report on their enactment and implementation?**

The Anti-Terrorism Act of the Ministry of Justice that was adopted by the Parliament on May 31 2002, includes the following main elements:

- Insertion of a special section on terrorism in the Danish Criminal Code (straffeloven). A large number of the offences typically designated terrorist acts are today punishable under specific provisions of the Criminal Code. Thus, for example, homicide is punishable under section 237 of the Criminal Code regardless of the offender's motive for the act. The Government wanted to signal more clearly that terrorism in all its forms is unacceptable in a democratic society. Therefore a terrorism section defining the concept of terrorism has been inserted into the Criminal Code. The provision comprises very serious offences committed to disturb the established order and intimidate the population, and the maximum penalty is fixed at life imprisonment. The provision is to implement the EU Framework Decision on combating terrorism.
- Insertion of a special section of financing of terrorism, according to which it is an offence, to a wider extent than today, to provide or arrange for financial support to a terrorist organisation or otherwise to contribute to the promotion of its criminal activities. The maximum penalty is fixed at 10 years imprisonment.
- An amendment to section 77 (a) of the Criminal Code to make it possible to carry out confiscation of money and other property (and not just "objects"), which it is feared will be applied to commit crimes. And at the same time an amendment to sections 802 and 803 of the Danish Administration of Justice Act (retsplejeloven) on seizure to make it possible to seize money and other property (and not just objects) for the purpose of confiscation under section 77 (a) of the Criminal Code. This amendment is necessary as a consequence of the proposed extension of section 77 (a) of the Criminal Code.
- Amendments to the rules on criminal responsibility for legal persons (companies, etc.), repealing the requirement that a violation of the Criminal Code must have been committed to obtain a gain for the legal person. It is further specified that legal persons can be punished for attempted offences to the same extent as natural persons. Finally, it is specified that the period of limitation for the criminal responsibility of legal persons must follow the period of limitation for natural persons. Today, the period of limitation for legal persons is always two years.

- An extension to the provision on the seizing of aircraft and ships in section 183 (a) to include other means of public or goods transport as well.
- Aggravated violations of the Arms Act (våbenloven) are serious offences that may be connected with terrorism. To make it possible to impose heavier sentences for particularly aggravated violations, the maximum penalty in section 192 a of the Criminal Code in respect of aggravated violations of the Arms Act is increased from four years' to six years' imprisonment.
- A clarification of section 192 a of the Criminal Code to make it appear expressly that the development of chemical and biological weapons or research to that effect falls within the provision. A similar clarification has been made of section 5 of the Arms Act.
- A new provision on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, etc. has been inserted in Part 13 of the Criminal Code with a maximum penalty of imprisonment for up to six years.
- In order to improve the investigative possibilities of the police, insertion of a provision into section 786 of the Administration of Justice Act, according to which telecommunications companies and Internet service providers have to record and store ("log") for one year the information on tele and Internet communications of relevance to police invasion of the secrecy of communications, etc. The recording and storage only concern traffic data and not the actual contents of the communication. Furthermore, only the companies have a duty to record and store the traffic data in question. The rule does not involve extended police access to these data. The detailed (technical) rules on this logging will be prescribed by the Minister of Justice following negotiation with the Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation and otherwise following a dialogue with the industry.
- Moreover, the Act contains improvements of the investigative possibilities of the police on several points where, in practice, difficulties arise in connection with the actual implementation of invasion of the secrecy of communications.

Thus, a provision has been inserted into the Administration of Justice Act authorising the Minister of Justice to prescribe rules on the practical assistance by the telecommunications providers to the police in connection with invasion of the secrecy of communications following negotiation with the Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation. The provision replaces a corresponding, non-utilised enabling provision in the telecommunications legislation. Also on this point it is assumed that the industry will be involved in connection with the drafting of the rules.

The purpose of this part of the Act is to ensure rapid and effective access for the police to the information to be provided by invasion of the secrecy of communications.

- The Act further includes rules on the access for the police to the nation-wide directory inquiry service, which contains name and address data concerning all telephone subscribers listed by name in Denmark, including unlisted telephone numbers, regardless of the subscriber's telecommunications provider.
- Under the previous rules of the Administration of Justice Act, the police could already acquaint themselves with communications between computers by means of interception, and at a search the police could also acquaint themselves with all the records of a computer, including electronic messages received and copies of messages that have been sent. However, for technical reasons and owing to the risk of discovery of the measures, it was not possible for the police in all cases to exploit their existing right to acquaint themselves with electronic messages and data in a computer. For that reason a new provision (section 791 b) has been inserted into the Administration of Justice Act, according to which, in cases of very serious offences, the police can obtain a court warrant allowing them to capture data in an information system not available to the public by means of software or other equipment (data capture) without being present at the location where an information system (*i.e.*, a computer or another data system) is used. This will make it possible to permit

measures whereby, by means of a so-called "sniffer program", the police will receive a copy of all data input by the data system user.

- The Act also includes an amendment of section 799 of the Administration of Justice Act to provide a right to secret searches in cases of aggravated arson, explosion of bombs, hijacking and addition of toxic substances to the water supply or foodstuffs, etc. The right to keep information on searches in such cases secret may, for example, be of crucial importance where the offence were presumably committed by several unknown co-offenders, and where it is therefore necessary to keep the investigation secret to be able to identify and arrest these individuals.
- At the same time the Act contains an amendment of section 799 of the Administration of Justice Act to authorise the court to allow the police, with only one warrant, to carry out several individual searches without immediate notification (repeated secret searches) within a period not exceeding four weeks. This may be necessary where, for example, no drugs or weapons were found at the first search, but where it is still suspected that delivery on the location in question will take place within a short time, or where a search has had to be interrupted owing to the risk of discovery of the investigation. The court has to fix the number of searches in connection with the search warrant. In special cases the court may decide, however, that the police may carry out an indeterminate number of searches within the specified period (not exceeding four weeks).
- In addition, the Act includes an amendment of section 806 of the Administration of Justice Act, according to which it becomes possible to order a third party to surrender documents, etc. (discovery) without prior warrant in cases where the purpose will be forfeited if a warrant has to be awaited. This might, for example, be thought relevant in a situation where the police need prompt surrender of the passenger list of an airline company.
- Furthermore, the Act includes an amendment of the prohibition of the Extradition Act (udleveringsloven) against extradition of Danish nationals. The purpose of this amendment is to provide authority for the extradition of Danish nationals for prosecution abroad when certain conditions are satisfied. Either the offence must be serious (a maximum penalty of more than four years' imprisonment) or the offender must have lived in the country requesting extradition for at least two years before the offence. The reason for the amendment is that, as a general rule, prosecution should be carried out where the offence has been committed, since it often entails great – and some times insurmountable – difficulties in criminal proceedings in Denmark to produce evidence of offences committed abroad when witnesses and/or evidence are not present in Denmark. The Act will thus improve the possibilities of making persons accountable in the state in which the offence was committed. The amendment does *not* concern the proposal for framework decision on a European arrest warrant in the European Union.
- The Act also includes an amendment of section 5(3) of the Extradition Act, according to which extradition for an act comprised by Article 1 or 2 of the European Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism cannot be refused with reference to the prohibition against extradition for political offences at extradition to an EU Member State. The exception from the prohibition on extradition for political offences has been extended to include all requests for extradition for acts comprised by Article 1 or 2 of the European Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism, whether or not the extradition concerns extradition to an EU Member State or to another (European) State that has ratified the Convention. Nor is it possible to refuse requests for extradition in respect of counts comprised by the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism with reference to the prohibition against extradition for political offences.
- **Please provide a progress report on the implementation of the Bill in Greenland and the Faroe Islands.**

The amendments of the Criminal Code do not apply to the Faroe Islands, but the amendments may enter into force by a Royal decree. Before the coming into force of the amendments, the Faroe Home Rule must have the amendments presented for an opinion. It is the intention of the Ministry of Justice in the nearby future together with the Faroe Home

Rule to take a thorough look at the criminal rules applying to the Faroe Islands in order to make sure that there are no loopholes as far as terrorism is concerned in the Faroese regulation.

Greenland has its own criminal code and therefore the amendments will not be put into force in Greenland. However, an existing Commission on Greenland's Judicial System has the task to carry out a fundamental revision of the judicial system in Greenland and to draft a revised version of the special Criminal Code and the special Administration of Justice Act applying in Greenland. The Commission is expected to hold its last meeting in the second half of 2002. The report is expected to be submitted in 2003. When the revised version of the special Criminal Code is available, the Ministry of Justice will examine it in order to ensure that all the obligations of UNSCR 1373 (2001) are fulfilled.

Sub-paragraph 1 (b)

- **Do the new provisions regarding the criminalisation of the financing of terrorism also include the criminalisation of the wilful collection of funds in order to carry out terrorist acts?**

Yes.

The new section 114 a of the Danish Criminal Code criminalizes

- direct or indirect financial support of
 - direct or indirect provision or collecting of
 - direct or indirect placing of money or other assets or financial services at the disposal of
- a terrorist group or an individual, who commits or intends to commit terrorist acts.

The maximum penalty is 10 years imprisonment.

- **Please outline Section 23 of the Criminal Code.**

Section 23 of the Criminal Code:

“(1) The penalty in respect of an offence shall apply to any person who has contributed to the execution of the wrongful act by instigation, advice or action. The punishment may be reduced for any person who has only intended to give assistance of minor importance, or to strengthen an intent already resolved and if the offence has not been completed or an intended assistance has failed.

(2) The punishment may similarly be reduced for a person who has contributed to the breach of a duty in a special relationship in which he himself had no part.

(3) Unless otherwise provided, the penalty for participation in offences that are not punishable more severely than with simple detention may be remitted where the accomplice only intended to give assistance of minor importance or to strengthen an intention already existing, or where his complicity is due to negligence.”

Sub-paragraph 1 (c)

- **The report states that “amendments are proposed to the Money Laundering Act, so that the freezing or suspension of transactions also applies where the suspicion of the financial institution relates to the financing of terrorism”. For how long is it proposed that the financial institution will be able to suspend a suspicious transaction?**

If the financial institution suspects, that a transaction has the purpose of financing terrorism, the institution has to freeze or suspend the transaction and report the suspicion to the Public Prosecutor for Serious Economic Crime. The transaction is hereafter retained until the Public Prosecutor endorses it or seizes it.

- **Please outline the relevant provisions of the amended Money Laundering Act.**

The relevant provision of the amended Danish Money Laundering Act is Section 10 a: "If there is suspicion that a transaction is or has been related to the financing of terrorism then the enterprise shall carry out a more definite investigation. If the suspicion cannot be disproved the Public Prosecutor for Serious Economic Crimes shall be informed. Transactions from the account or person in question may only be carried out after agreement with the Public Prosecutor for Serious Economic Crimes. As soon as possible and no later than the end of the following banking day after the receipt of the notification, the Public Prosecutor for Serious Economic Crimes shall decide whether a seizure shall be undertaken."

Furthermore an amendment to the Customs law introduces declaration requirement at import and export, when carrying cash over Euro 15,000. If cash exceeding more than Euro 15,000 is detected it can be detained by Customs if it is suspected that the cash originates from or is intended for criminal activity.

- **Are there any legal provisions allowing the freezing, on request of another country, of funds or other financial assets or economic resources held in Denmark's financial institutions, belonging to foreigners suspected of supporting terrorist acts?**

Reference is made to the answer to Operative Paragraph 2 (f) in the original Report with regard to mutual assistance. As mentioned in the answer, there is no specific Danish legislation on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. However, the lack of such legislation has never been seen as an obstacle to Danish authorities providing legal assistance to other countries. Thus Danish authorities can comply with a request for freezing of assets/seizure if freezing of assets/seizure could be carried out in a similar national case.

- **The report states that the concept of "freezing does not exist in Danish criminal law. As the European Regulations on freezing funds of designated persons and entities have direct force in Denmark, how are these Regulations given effect in domestic law?**

According to the EC-treaty article 249 "A regulation shall have general application. It shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States."

Regulations thus have direct effect within the member states. It is therefore not necessary to adopt implementation measures in order to give effect to EC-regulations.

The obligation to "freeze" funds of designated persons and entities follows directly from the Council Regulation 2580 adopted on 27 December 2001. As the regulations have direct effect no implementation measures have been needed in Danish law.

Sub-paragraph 1 (d)

- **Are natural or legal persons other than banks (such as lawyers, notaries and other intermediaries) required to report suspicious transactions to the public authorities? If so, what penalties apply if such persons omit to report, either wilfully or by negligence?**

In the amended Danish Money Laundering Act the scope has been extended in accordance with the amended EU-directive 2001/97/EC. Thus all the mentioned advisors and intermediaries are required to report suspicious transactions to the public Authorities.

The penalty if such natural or legal persons omit to report is a fine according to the amended Money Laundering Act.

- **Does Denmark have any provisions for regulating alternative money transfer agencies?**

In the amended Danish Money Laundering Act alternative money transfer agencies are regulated in the Section 1, Subsection 3 and 4. From these provisions it appears that alternative money transfers agencies have to register at the Public Prosecutor for Serious Economic Crime when starting carrying out its business.

- **What preventive control and surveillance measures has Denmark put in place to ensure that funds and other economic resources collected for religious, charitable or cultural purposes are not diverted from their stated purposes?**

In Denmark financing of terrorism has been criminalised according to the amended Criminal Code and Money Laundering Act. The police thus investigate any suspicion. Furthermore it is prohibited to create associations or funds with an illegal purpose; this derives from basic Danish principle of law.

Sub-paragraph 2 (a):

- **Please explain what particular provisions of the Act on Weapons and Explosives contribute to the prohibition of the supply of weapons of terrorists.**

According to Section 6 of the Danish Weapons Act (Consolidated Act. No. 67 of 26th. January 2000) export of weapons is in principle prohibited, but individual export licences may be granted after a case-by-case evaluation.

In general, the Danish policy on export of arms is to refuse export licences to countries involved in military events or to areas in which conditions are so troubled or unstable that there is a risk they will develop into armed conflicts; including civil wars or armed oppression of sections of the population. Furthermore, export licences are refused for countries of which an international embargo – e.g. a U.N. or EU-embargo – has been imposed. In addition, the EU common code of conduct is enforced.

Sub-paragraph 2 (b)

- **Please provide a list of countries with which Denmark has concluded bilateral treaties regarding co-operation in combating terrorism.**

The Danish Civil Security Service works in close cooperation with foreign police, security and intelligence services. The bilateral cooperation is carried out informally and is not set down in treaties or agreements. For the sake of the confidentiality of the work it is not possible to tell exactly which countries the Civil Security Service cooperates with.

Sub-paragraph 2 (c)

- **Do the contemplated adjustments of the Alien Act, as referred to in the report, also cover the denial of safe haven to persons who commit terrorist acts outside Denmark not directly causing a danger to the security or health of the Danish population? Please elaborate on this and provide a progress report on the action taken in this regard.**

The Danish Parliament has, on 31 May 2002, adopted the bill amending the Aliens Act referred to in the report. The new rules entered into force on 8 June 2002.

After the adoption of the bill amending the Aliens Act, it follows from Section 25 that an alien can be administratively expelled if:

- 1) the person in question is considered as a danger to national security or
- 2) the person in question is considered as a danger to the public order, security or health of the Danish population.

As regards aliens falling under category 2), they can – according to the explanatory remarks to the bill – also be expelled in situations where the danger primarily is targeted towards the public order, security or health of another country if the danger in a more indirect manner implies a danger to the public order, security or health of the Danish population.

Sub-paragraph 2 (e)

- Do the amendments to the Criminal Code regarding criminalisation of terrorism cover the provisions referred to in the EU-Framework Decision on combatting terrorism, or are further legislative amendments planned to implement that Decision?

With the amendments to the Criminal Code regarding criminalisation of terrorism the Danish legislation fully complies with the EU-Framework Decision on combating terrorism. The Danish Government has thereby withdrawn its parliamentary reservation to the Decision. The Decision was finally adopted by the EU on Thursday 13 June 2002.

Sub-paragraph 2 (f)

- Has Denmark concluded any bilateral treaties on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters with countries other than the EU member states and the Nordic countries? Please provide a list of any such country.

Denmark has also ratified the European Convention of 20 April 1959 on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and the Additional Protocol to the Convention. Furthermore, Denmark has signed the Second Additional Protocol to the Convention.

Sub-paragraph 2 (g)

- Could Denmark please provide information on the mechanism for interagency co-operation between the authorities responsible for narcotics control, financial tracking and security with particular regard to border controls preventing the movements of terrorists?

The police in Denmark, The Faroes and Greenland, including the National Security Service (the PET), constitute one national force employed directly by the State. Only the police and prosecution services have the authority to investigate offences, including drug offences, financial tracking and security. Accordingly, the customs authorities must notify the police and prosecution services of all drugs detected at border points.

The need for coordination between the independent law enforcement bodies is therefore somewhat limited in comparison with other countries where several national and local authorities can have independent investigative jurisdiction.

In September 2000 a Steering Group was set up with the participation of the National Commissioner of Police and the Director of Public Prosecutions as well as other high level representatives of the police and public prosecution. A major task of the Steering Group is to co-ordinate efforts to combat organised crime. The Customs and Tax Administration participate in the Steering Group on an ad-hoc basis. In practice, Danish Police monitors organised and other complex types of crime. Danish Police collects information from a variety of different sources, e.g. open sources, international law enforcement co-operation partners and from the different levels of the police force. The information is analysed, collated and evaluated by the National Commissioner of Police. Essential to this system is the close day-to-day contact between local, regional and national police and the National Security Service as well as strategic level.

In the case that a presumed terrorist is expected to cross a Danish border, the National Security Service can relay this information to the police at the relevant border post. Furthermore, the National Security Service can institute a search for a presumed terrorist through the Danish Criminal Register. To the extent that this is in accordance with national legislation, the National Security Service also has the option of requesting a search for a presumed

terrorist in the Schengen Information System via the National Police, as provided for in article 99 (3) of the Schengen Convention.

Sub-paragraph 3 (d)

- **Please explain how relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism to which Denmark is a party have been incorporated into its domestic law.**

Before acceding or ratifying a convention or another international agreement the Government of Denmark considers whether amendments of the national legislation are necessary in order to fulfill the obligations deriving from the agreement in question. If this is the case, Denmark amends its legislation prior to ratification or accession by consent of the Danish Parliament. For example, amendments to the the Danish Penal Code have been adopted prior to Denmark's ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which will take place in the near future.

Sub-paragraph 3 (e)

- **Are all the crimes set forth in the relevant international conventions and protocols included as extraditable offences in the bilateral treaties, which Denmark has concluded with other countries?**

Besides the multilateral agreements that Denmark has concluded within the framework of the European Union and the Council of Europe, Denmark has concluded bilateral treaties on extradition with USA and Canada.

The bilateral treaty on extradition that Denmark has concluded with USA on 22 June 1972 allows for extradition with regard to specific offences as opposed to a penalty threshold. According to the treaty extradition shall be granted for among others the following offences:

- Murder,
- Aggravated injury or assault,
- Kidnapping,
- Robbery,
- Extortion,
- Receiving or transporting any money, valuable securities or other property knowing the same to have been unlawfully obtained,
- Arson,
- Any act done with intent to endanger the safety of any person travelling upon a railway, or in any aircraft or vessel or bus or other means of transportation, or any act which impairs the safe operation of such means of transportation
- Piracy, mutiny or revolt on board an aircraft against the authority of the commander of such aircraft; any seizure or exercise of control, by force or violence or threat of force or violence, of an aircraft.

According to the bilateral treaty on extradition that Denmark has concluded with Canada on 30 November 1977 extradition shall be granted if the offence is punishable under the law of both parties by imprisonment for a period exceeding one year or by a more severe penalty, or, where the person claimed has been convicted of such an offence, deprivation of liberty of at least four months' duration remains to be served.

Please note that Danish extradition law does not require the existence of a treaty or a convention as a legal basis for extradition. The Danish authorities may extradite a person to a country, even though there exists no bilateral or multilateral agreement with that particular country, as long as the provisions of the Extradition Act are fulfilled.

Sub-paragraph 3 (g)

- **The exceptions to the prohibition on extradition in respect of political offences seem to apply only to requesting EU-countries. Please explain Denmark's state practice with regard to other requesting countries.**

With the new amendments of the Extradition Act an extradition cannot be refused with reference to the prohibition against extradition for political offences, if the requests for extradition is based on Article 1 or 2 of the European Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism or Article 2 of the International Convention for Suppression of Terrorist Bombing or Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, whether or not the extradition concerns extradition to an EU Member State or to another State that has ratified the Conventions.

Within the last five years, Denmark has not refused a request for extradition from the Member States of the European Union or other states based on the political offence exception.

- **Please outline the provisions of the amended Extradition Act.**

With regard to the new amendments reference is made to the answer to sub-paragraph 1 (a).

- **Has Denmark concluded any bilateral treaties on extradition with other countries?**

With regard to bilateral treaties on extraditions reference is made to the answer to sub-paragraph 3 (e).

Paragraph 4

- **Has Denmark addressed any of the concerns expressed in paragraph 4 of the Resolution?**

Within existing treaties and conventions and in the framework of EU and other international organisations, Denmark supports coordinated efforts to curb illegal arms-trafficking and illegal movement of NCB and other potentially deadly materials.

Denmark contributes fully to the work of the Financial Action Task Force. With the new legislative package against terrorism, including the new law against money laundering and the financing of terrorism, Denmark has fully implemented the 8 special FATF-recommendations against financing of terrorism.

Since January 2001 Denmark has held the chairmanship of the Task-Force on Organized Crime in the Baltic Sea Region. Denmark has in this capacity initiated a survey of concrete links between organized crime and terrorism in the Baltic Sea Region. The survey will cover all possible links between terrorist activities and crimes covered by the mandate of the Task-Force, including illicit drugs. A report on the survey should be finalised by early 2003. Furthermore, the Task-Force has decided to elaborate a mechanism of securing that information of possible links between organized crime and terrorism disclosed during an investigation regarding organized crime will automatically be brought to the attention of the services specialized in counter terrorism.

Other matters

- **Please provide an organisational chart of the administrative machinery, such as police, immigration control, customs, taxation and financial supervision authorities, established to give practical effect to the laws, regulations and other documents that are seen as contributing to compliance with the Resolution.**

Reference is made to the annex of the report.

Concluding remarks

Since Denmark submitted its original report to the Committee, the Danish Parliament has adopted the Anti-Terrorism Act, which enables Denmark to ratify the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. Consequently, Denmark will ratify the convention in the near future.

As set out in the original report, Denmark is fully committed to cooperating with the United Nations, its Member States and particularly with the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 to combat international terrorism. Denmark stands fully behind the global efforts to implement resolution 1373 and all other relevant legal instruments against international terrorism.

Annex

Organisational chart of administrative machinery that contributes to the implementation of UNSCR 1373 (2001)

